REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,896.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1877.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Straits Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

Each line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

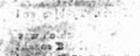
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. FRANCE, on THURSDAY, the 16th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie ns Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing, Fabre.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. PUTTIALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. HENDERSON, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA and BOMBAY

on the 24th, on the 1st

of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,360 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, will sail on the 29th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,
and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
1,90 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 340 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do. do.	Naples	" 600
Do. Naples		" 470
Do. Genoa		" 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

SECOND EDITION OF

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA AND GOVERNMENT POLICY, as Exemplified by the History of the Bombay Harbor Foreshore, with replies to "K."

By "H."

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W. Hasslewood	17th Aug.
(c) MALWA	2931	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	31st do.
(c) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
VENETIA	2229	450	G. G. Perrins	14th do.
(c) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
CHINA	2936	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(c) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking any Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th Aug. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	260	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Nom.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.
Macedonia	3271	450	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd Sept.
Trinacria	3107	424	R. Hutchison	18th "	25th "	6th Oct.
Europa	3277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th "
Castalia	3293	424	T. Rutter	22nd "	29th "	11th Nov.
Italia	3245	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	13th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	3050	424	A. Rait	20th "	27th "	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—NOTICE.—Under permission of the Military Authorities there will be PIGEON SHOOTING TO-DAY (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, the 14th Instant, at 5 p. m., on the Parade Ground at Colaba

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 23rd, 25th, and 27th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay, 11th August 1877.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SURAT.

NOTICE.

In the MATTER of the APPLICATION of GAMSHANLALJI JADUNATHJI under Act XXVII. of 1860.

WHEREAS the said GAMSHANLALJI JADUNATHJI, inhabitant of Surat, has presented an APPLICATION to this Court praying for a CERTIFICATE to empower him to COLLECT the DEBTS of the deceased JADUNATHJI BRIJRATANJI, inhabitant of Surat.

This is to give notice to all persons who may dispute the right of the aforesaid applicant to receive such certificate, that the Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 18th day of September 1877, for hearing the said applicant's petition, and that any objections which any such persons may wish to raise will be heard and determined on that day.—Dated 10th day of August 1877.

GEO. M. MACPHERSON,
Acting District Judge.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 p.m on MONDAY, the 20th instant, for making ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to certain buildings and CONSTRUCTING a STORE ROOM at Government House, Malabar Point.

Plans and Specifications for the above work may be seen and other particulars learnt on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit of 2½ per cent. on the tendered amount, to be forfeited in the event of refusal or delay to sign the necessary agreement.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 13th August 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE at BANDORA, a Superior Gujerat MILCH COW and CALF ; a good milker. For particulars apply to "A.," at this office.

FOR SALE, 12 OREGAN SPARS, per Ship GALLOWAY, 80 feet long. Apply to Captain on board or COWASJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Dubash, Military Square Lane.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

TEA DEPOT,
32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also Shahjehanpur Sugar in bags, 10 lbs. each.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Lately vacated by S. Rose & Co.)

BEG to notify that they have received direct from Vienna, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, the same consists of :—

Fancy made Walking Morning Coats.
Dress and Frock Coats with Silk Lining.
Fancy Trowsers and Waistcoats of superfine Cashmere, &c.
Black Cloth, Cashmere and Linen Suits.
Linen White Handkerchiefs.
Boys' Cashmere and Linen Suits.
The very best quality, newest fashion, and finish.

These Goods have been selected personally by Mr. GREENBLATT with great care and taste, and he is confident that they are suitable for India. They are cut and made in Vienna ; the finish is much superior to any that can be found in India.

S. G. & Co. have engaged in Vienna, the services of an experienced Cutter, who, in case the clothing requiring any alteration, will attend to the same at once.

N.B.—The prices are very moderate. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
10, Meadow Street.

THE
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
BEING
ACT X. OF 1877,
WITH AN APPENDIX
AND
A COPIOUS INDEX.
INTERLEAVED, Rs. FIVE
NOT INTERLEAVED, Rs. THREE.

From the Bombay Gazette, July 9, 1877.

Messrs. Thacker's edition of the Code is got up in a handy and compact volume which should find a place on every legal desk or table throughout India. The very elaborate and carefully compiled index is a feature worthy of notice, and one which adds much to the value of the work.

THACKER & Co., BOMBAY.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES AT THE SHARE BAZAR, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar, by order of Pranjeewun Ooka, Esq., on account and risk of Brijmukhundas Russickdas, the following shares, viz :—

1 Share, The Alexandria Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 76.

2 Shares, The Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 638. and 907.

2 Shares, The Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos 1040 and 1155.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Parell Road, (known as Lali Baugh), at Lower Colaba, and at Kirkee.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction by the instructions of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Ruttjee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, the following valuable landed properties, in three lots, on three different occasions, namely, lot No. 1, on the 1st of September next, at the premises ; lot No 2, on the 8th day of September next, at the premises ; and lot No. 3 on the 15th of the same month at the Auctioneers' rooms, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

LOT No. 1.

On SATURDAY, the 1st September, 1877, at 4 p.m., at the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalows, messauges and buildings thereon, and with the private road leading from Parell Road, to Lali Baugh house, situate on the east side of Parell road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 52,700 square yards or thereabouts, and commonly known as "Lali Baugh," and which said piece of land is bounded on the east by a lane dividing the said piece of land from the property of Byee Motibai, widow of Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia, and Byee Manockbai, widow of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, on the west partly by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., C.S.I., and partly by a private road leading from the public highway to the "Lali Baugh" house, on the north partly by the property of the said Byee Motibai and Byee Manockbai and partly by the said private road, and on the south by a lane leading from the public highway to the village of Sewree, which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of enam ground adjoining lot No. 1, situate on the east side of Parell Road, containing by admeasurement 44,771-3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the bungalow, messuage, and buildings standing thereon, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on the east partly by the said private road and partly by the property of the said Byee Manockbai and Byee Motibai, on the west partly by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, partly by chawls or buildings belonging to Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, Esq., partly by the compound of the Parell Fire Temple and partly by the compound of Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, on the north by the property of the said Byee Manockbai and Byee Motibai, and on the south by the said private road leading to "Lali Baugh" house dividing the first mentioned property from the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12.

LOT No. 2.

On SATURDAY, the 8th September 1877, at 4 p.m., at the premises,

All the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagees, and of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, on the east side of a public passage, in the sub district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 73, containing by admeasurement 2227 square yards, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Manockjee Dadabhoy, Esq., and Jamsjee Chuttoor, Esq., on the west and north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Mrs. Wise.

LOT No. 3.

On SATURDAY, 15th September 1877, at 4 p.m., at the rooms of the Auctioneers,

All the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagees of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the west side of a public road leading to Kirkee, in the district and sub-district of Havelee Zillah Poona, registered under No. 97, containing by admeasurement 6 acres and 28 goontas, with the messuage, tenement and bungalow standing thereon known by the name of "Frere Lodge," and bounded on the east partly by the public road leading to Kirkee, and partly by vacant ground No. 96 belonging to Cassiram bin Kessowram Fatell Seeraolay, on the west partly by the ground of Ibraham bin Nowrojee Patell Seeraolay and partly by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, on the north by the ground No 95 belonging to Syajee bin Godjee Patell Byrute, and on the south by the ground No. 98 belonging to the said Syajee bin Godjee Patell Byrute.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, Solicitors, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished and Richly Carved Household Furniture, Plated and Glass-wares, &c., at No. 2, Albion Place, corner of Victoria and Parell Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated 7, 5 and 12 lights hanging argand chandeliers, large gilt hanging globe lamps with lustres, rich large gilt and marble vases, handsome carpets, a selection and collection of rich and valuable library, consisting of Zend, Pehvi, Persian, Sanscrit, Marathee, Guzeratee, English, German, French and other books, dictionaries, and grammars of various languages, and comparative philology calculated to meet the taste of Oriental scholars and lovers of Oriental literature, a fine collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of Arancaria, Excelsa, Cunninghamia, Bonsleia, Catesbea, Dalecampia Rosea, excellent varieties of Begonia, Geranium, Roses, Cypress, Plumbago, mango, oranges, creepers having white, pink and red flowers, rumpellia grata, cordea sebestina, gonesia aaaka, russellia, jussica, lichi from China, Singapore, and Bombay, English China, Persian roses and Persian figs, cassia, nutmeg, and several other varieties of rich garden plants, &c., at No. 2, Mazagon, next door to the Hope Hall Hotel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, and THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome furniture, library, plants, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, &c., at Crawford Market.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of P. C. HIGGINS, Esq., Superintendent of Markets.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th current at 3 p.m., at their rooms, No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, the wreck of the steam-ship Cheops (1505 tons gross register, and 150 horse power) lying about two miles south of the landing place at Vingorla.

The wreck will be sold in the condition it may be in at the time of sale with all cargo, stores and fittings, &c, then on board.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid on the 1st being knocked down, and the balance of purchase money within three days of the sale.

Failing such payment the wreck will again be submitted to Auction on account and at the expense and risk of the first purchaser.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, &c., &c., at Dadar, near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dadar, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., &c. of E. W. BLACKWELL, Esq. changing his residence.

Full particulars will be published hereafter.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1877.

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REVISED PRICES. JULY 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32 0	17 8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry.	Rs. 46	0	24	8	TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry	34	0	18	8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s " for India" brand	46	0	24	8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28	0	15	8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40	0	21	8					

CLARETS.

St. JULIN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup)	Rs. 10	0	...		CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine)	Rs. 21	0	11	8
BORDEAUX (or Breakfast)	10	0	...		CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after)	26	0	14	8
PETIT MEDOC (Wines)	12	8	7	4	CHATEAU MARGAUX (Dinner Wines)	31	0	16	8
MEDOC, Superior	15	8	9	0					

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine.	Rs. 31	8	...		BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 19	0	...	
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23	8	...						

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 29	0	15	8	CHABLIS	Rs. 18	0	10	0
POMMARD	24	0	13	0	RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38	0	21	0
MACON	23	0	12	8					
BEAUNE	19	0	10	8					

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34	0	18	8	NIERSTEIN (STILL)	Rs. 26	0	14	0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	42	0	23	0	HOCHHEIM	23	0	13	8
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41	0	23	0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL	20	0	11	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH "	36	0	19	0	GIESENHEIM (STILL)	17	8	9	8
					LAUBENHEIM (STILL)				

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32	0	...		SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL)	Rs. 27	0	14	8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34	0	19	0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE "	...		14	0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40	0	22	0	WINNINGEN	20	0	...	
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33	0	18	0					

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled	Rs. 37	0	...		WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22	8	...	
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27	0			WHISKEY, Scotch ; Crabbie's	Rs. 20	0	...	
COGNAC, Pale, a good Pog Brandy	23	0	...		Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22	8	...	
GIN, London Old Tom	18	0	...		HENNESSY'S BRANDY *	28	0	...	
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	...		...		Do. do. **	32	0	...	
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27	0	...		Do. do. ***	33	0	...	
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22	8	...		MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	28	0	...	
					MARTELL'S do.	28	0	...	
					EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	36	0	...	

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle	3	12	2	0	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1	4	...	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) "	3	8	2	0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR "	...		1	12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen "	2	12	1	8	GINGER WINE per dozen.	17	0	...	
CHARTREUSE from the { Green "	7	0	3	12	ORANGE WINE "

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 13TH AUGUST 1877.

The Home telegrams point to an almost unaltered state of affairs. Consols and French Rentes are still quoted at 95¼ and 106¼ respectively.

Of Seeds and Wheat we have no further news from Home.

Reuter quotes as follows for the prices of Bank Shares in London, on Saturday: Oriental £44-10, Mercantile £28, Chartered £21, and Hongkong and Shanghai £33 per share.

Cotton, as mentioned in our Saturday evening's intelligence, had, according to Reuter, a hardening tendency, the closing telegram shows no change in prices nor difference in the sales already advised. Reuter's New York telegram of the 11th shows a change in the price of ready Cotton nor futures.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged.

Enfaced Rupee Paper was still quoted at 83½ for 4 and 4½, and 88½ for 5½ per cents. Exchange on India for 60 days' sight Bills was given at 1s. 8⅝d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on last Saturday shows the following alterations, as compared with the return of the foregoing week:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	19,34,033
Do „ Branches	Dec.	4,04,626
Other Deposits	Dec.	11,96,444
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper &c.	Inc.	9,977
Loans „ „ „	Inc.	1,42,368
Bills Discounted		19,42,981
Cash with Correspondents		30,780
Cash and Currency Notes		42,66,215

The above statement shows that, besides very considerable withdrawals by Government, there has also been a strong trade demand during the week, and as there has been next to no general business doing, we presume the money has been more or less required for purchases of grain up-country.

Sterling Exchange here opened this morning at Saturday's quotations, but in the afternoon advices of weakness in Calcutta, being said to have been received, one or two Banks reduced their selling rates 1-16d. per Rupee although no difference was made in the buying rates for Mercantile Paper. The amount of Exchange business done to-day must have been extremely insignificant, as exports continue on a very limited scale, while the almost entire absence of business in imports precludes any demand for Bank Bills. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 8 13-16d. to ls. 8⅞d. per Re.		
Do. at 2 months' sight	ls. 8 15-16d. to ls. 9d.	„	
Do. „ 6 „	„	ls. 9 1-16d. to ls. 9¼d.	„
Credits „ 6 „	„	ls. 9¼d.	„
Do. „ 6 „	„	ls. 9 5-16d.	„
Documents 3 „	„	ls. 9 3-16d.	„

On Calcutta there has been very little doing. The rates continue to be, for demand Bills, Rs. 100 3-16, and for 60 days' sight Bills Rs. 99⅝ per Rs. 100.

Government Paper continues almost entirely neglected and it is some time since we last heard of a transaction of any importance. We quote 96 to 96½ for 4, 96¼ to 96⅝ for 4½, and 102⅜ for 5½ per cents.

Shares.—In Bank shares there has been no change. Colaba Land shares have declined Rs. 10 per share; there has been no alteration in other Land Companies' shares. Press shares are neglected. The very unfavourable weather reports from up-country, more especially from Guzerat and Kattywar, have naturally again had a depressing effect on the shares of Spinning and Weaving Companies; we quote Oriental Rs. 5, Manockjee Petit and Morsarjee Rs. 10, Great Eastern Rs. 15, Khandeish, Mandvie, Sassoon and United Rs. 20, and Hindustan Rs. 65 per share lower.

Cotton.—There has been rather more business doing in Cotton than was reported on Saturday. About 700 candies have been purchased by exporters. For the Mills purchases of 150 candies have to-day been reported. There is no noteworthy change in quotations.

Seeds and Wheat.—There is still some enquiry for Linseed at our quotations of Rs. 6 11½ to Rs. 6-12 per cwt., in other descriptions there is nothing doing. We quote best White Wheat at Rs 37 to 38 per candy.

Freights.—We have nothing to add to our remarks of Saturday. Freights for Liverpool, via Canal, continue almost nominal at 32s. 6d. to 35s.

Piece Goods.—The amounts leaving first hands continue to be very small. We have no change in price to notice.

Coals.—We have no change to report either in prices or in the position generally of the market.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 11th August as compared with the statement issued on the 4th August:—

Liabilities.	4th Aug. Rs.	11th Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,12,36,447	93,02,414
Do. do. at Branches	17,37,037	13,32,411
Other Deposits	1,54,45,047	1,43,38,903
Post Bills	46,172	45,592
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,51,240	5,49,284
	4,11,18,943	3,76,71,614
Assets.		
Government Securities	30 51,833	30,51,833
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,19,692	16,29,579
Loans on Security of do. do.	60,17,177	61,59,445
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,863	6,793
Bills Discounted	1,02,69,468	1,13,13,452
Stamps	3,9 0	3,841
Dead Stock Rs. 5,17,395		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000	3,42,395	3,42,395
Bullion	3,69,128	73,994
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,03,894	32,704
Cash and Currency Notes	1,53,24,783	1,50,69,578
	4,11,18,943	3,76,71,614

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain W. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

The S. S. Amy Dora, 1,160 tons, Captain W. Sinclair, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Shields, (July 6th), via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 2,421 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J. W. Wick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo. She brought the following passengers:—Crew of the wrecked s. s. Cashmere. From Calcutta—Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Kyr, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Haxton, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Jackson Stewart, and twenty-three lascars and firemen. From different ports.—Nine deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Aug 10.
13	Khundalla (s)	Wick	Calcutta, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Atmosphere	Wright	Calcutta.
	Annie Frost	Welbourne	Moulmein.
	Sheila	Moaher	Moulmein.
	Carrie Humphrey	Grosier	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.		
9	Mecca (s)	Allen	Bombay via Coast Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
9	Chanda(s)		
	Kate (s)		
	Oxfordshire (s)		
	Savoir Faire		
	Inch Kenneth		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
10	Magdala	Calicut.
	Sultan (s)	London:
11	Medina (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
10	Socotra (s)	Coconada.
	Queen of India	Gopaulpore.
	Whitedale	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

For s s Malwa from Madras:—
To Southampton—Mr R P Thornton.
To Singapore—Lieut Ross Church.
To Galle—Mr C L I Noble.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 13.

From Liverpool.

Bramhome Hall s—200 boxes tinned plates, B and A Hormusjee.

From London.

Thibet s—5 cases whiskey, D D Shah.
Marlborough—150 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 20 casks China clay and 50 casks cement, Moordally Hussenally.
Assam s—3 cases perfumery and 3 cases iron safes, R L Sanda; 86 casks beer, Jehangir Rustomjee Baliwalla; 10 casks brasswork, Cassumbhoy Cassum.
Peshawur s—4 packages lead pipes, Dawoodkhan Abdoolhoosein.

From Marseilles.

Thibet s—3 cases toys, Hormusjee Muncherjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 13.

For Liverpool.

Italia s—1,602 cwts linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 67 bales cotton waste, Abramovitz; 43 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 52 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ramjee; 525 cwts unstamped, Hajee Abdool Khaleck; 95 bales rags and 44 cwts D horns, Pitamber Cursondass; 112½ myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff.
Brankome Hall s—400 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 23 bales wool, C N Gomes and Co.

For London.

British Princess—20 bales hides, Dhrumsee Velljee; 16 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola; 3 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensee.

For Marseilles.

Bangalore s—1881 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 260 cwts pepper, Tyebjee and Co.

For Trieste.

Bangalore s—1521 cwts coffee, A Blaschek and Co.

For Genoa.

Bangalore s—275 bales cotton, P and O Co.

For Hongkong.

Khiva s—76 cwts sandalwood, Remoobhoy Rukhibhoy; 123 cases sharkfins and 10 cases fishmaws, Gurrimbhoy Ebram; 131 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 173 bales cotton, and 75 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed; 155 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, Hormusjee Manockjee Pashn.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool via Canal.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Brand—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1451 Italia (s), Donaldson—W & A Graham & Co.

For London via Canal.

1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.

For London.

1492 British Princess, Johns—F. Scott & Co.

For Venice.

1310 Bangalore (s), Hector—Mails 17th Aug.

For Calcutta via Madras.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Calcutta.

1276 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1079 Madras (s), Richardson—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
1341 Oithona, Rees.
475 Penang (s), Franks—B. I. S. N. Co.
1230 Rajpootana(s), Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.

For Calais.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1239 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

For Australia.

1747 Assam (s), Stewart—Mails 16th Sept.
1271 Siam (s), Haselwood—Mails, 13th August.

For Java.

953 Norfolk, Thompson—W. Nicol & Co.

For Dunkirk.

1238 Cashmere, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.
936 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

1516 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 20th August.

For Mauritius.

267 Fencarl, Lebesque.

For Cochin.

110 Mahi, Nacoda.

For P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

1119 Orissa (s), Scaton—P. and O. Co.

For Kurrachee.

1743 Atalanta (s), Waring—J. Soares.

For Rangoon.

967 Lady Malville, Hanson.

For Karwar.

706 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa bin Caliphs.

NOT FIXED.

627 Ardvar, Duncan—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1341 Athona, Reed—The Captain.
1160 Anny Dora (s), Sinclair—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1737 Agalia (s) Stephen.
906 County of Burnswick, Strank.
1779 European (s), Sibthorpe—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
1461 Earl of Zetland, Burns—N. Manockjee & Co.
1459 Frank Carvill, Prendergast—G. Wyllie & Co.
1626 Fanny Tucker—Roberts.
1329 Gallaway, McKinlay.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1305 Glen Mailoch, Cummins—N. Rossurwanjee & Co.
810 Inverannon, Thomas—Finlay, Muir & Co.
899 Marlborough, Sampson—W. Nicol & Co.
333 Sirocco, Bain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
900 Hugh Rose (s), S. Downing.
155 Kerata Roodin, Nacoda.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Khalifa.
259 Sevendibo (s), Vasair.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arab, Broughton.
674 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour defence.)

HIGH COURT.—August 14.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Jeruinlall Maharaj—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.
331-77—Macfarlane and G—Vussonjee Premjee vs Nanjee Premjee—Shapurjee and T.
241-77—Ardasir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Vayadeena Ebrahim and others—Lynch and Tobin.
418-77—Shapoorjee and T—Munjee Mooljee vs Wassoodow Juggonath—N N Kothare.
704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally &c., vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and P and Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

For Order.

507-75—Jefferson and Payne—Abdoolla bin Ally &c. vs Shaikoo Meya bin &c.—Macfarlane and G.

Long Causes.

12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon'ble John Marriott &c vs Shree Lalloonjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Wilkinson and Crawford and B.
317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Vithuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Remington, H and L.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Short Causes.

470-77—K Morojee—Dayal Bhimjee and other vs Veerjee Jairam and another—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
470-76—In person—Thacker Khimjee G and others vs Motceram Luxoomon Forasi and others.
206-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nowrojee Byramjee P.
213-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Buchoobhoy.
337-77—Jefferson and Payne—Hurnath Roopajee and others vs Memon Mahamed Hajee Ally.
431-77—M H Khan—Dayabhai Jugjeewandass vs Crustnabai widow and others.
533-77—Morcen Ivey L—Sorabjee Dosabhoy F vs Manockjee Pestonjee Tuck.
531-77—Rumington Hore and Langby—Hajee Haroon Hajee Adam vs Hurgopall Runseekdass and another.
554-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—L A Wallace and others vs Abeechund Raghowjee and another.
558-77—In person—Hurridass Nathoobhoy vs Atmaram Madhowjee.
561-77—Muljee and B—Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit vs Perozsha Shapoorjee.

Long Causes.

368-77—Jefferson and Payne—Ramnarayen Dayaram vs Vithuldass Walla and others—N N Kothare.
267-77—Hearn and Cleveland—The East India Bank, vs Cassumbhoy Dhuramsey and others—K H and L and A and Hormasjee
249-77—Mackenzie and G—Gungabai and another vs Khundoo Mahadoo Dhobee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
247-77—Balkrishna and B—Babool Ballajee vs Maja Jeepa—Jefferson and Payne.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 12th August 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·703
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·854
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky[cloudless]=8)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	77·4
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, W, NW, NNW, WNW, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	243
Fall of Rain	0·31
Total fall during month	2·41
„ „ „ year	45·53

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 11.

Adye, Col, Madras H Contingent, on leave, from Jalna.

August 12.

Rowlandson, Capt, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on leave, from Bangalore.
Drummond, Lieut Col, Bombay 1st Grenadier Regt N I, on leave.

August 13.

Lockwood, Capt, Bengal 3rd P Cavalry, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, August 1.

Captain G C Cooper, Infantry, will proceed to Masulipatam, on duty.
Surgn-Major W Robertson, from d d R A, Secunderabad, to medical charge R A, Rangoon.
Surgn-Major R Collins, from d d 45th Regt, Bangalore, to d d Battery 4th Brigade, R A, Secunderabad.
Surgeon H J W Barlow, from d d 14th Hussars, Bangalore, to d d 45th Regt, Bangalore.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Cacutta Gazette*, August 8.)

Mr G Toynbee, on special duty, to officiate temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Patna.
Mr W Wavell, Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, on furlough, to be Magistrate and Collector of Bogra.
Mr E H Whinfield, Magistrate and Collector, Budwan, allowed furlough for fifteen months and twenty-three days.
Mr J Hudson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Backergunge, to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.
Mr J Savage, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Banesgunge, Burdwan, to officiate in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.
Mr J D Gleal, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampore Hat, Moorshedabad, to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.
Dr G A Martin, Inspector of Schools, Assam, is promoted from the Third to the Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service, vice Mr J A Hopkins.
Mr E Perry, Professor, Presidency College, is confirmed in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.
Surgeon W F Murray, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bakergung, to be Civil Surgeon of Pooree.
Dr C J Jackson, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Mozufferpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, August 8.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
3rd Foot—Col T Riley, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command, and to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough of Colonel G A St P Focks. Lieut Col W C Garden to be Wing Commander, vice Col R Blair, and to officiate as 2nd in Command. Captain G J Skinner, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to continue to officiate as Wing Commander.
12th N I—Surgeon F J Tuohy, officiating in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment.
4th Goorkhas—Surgeon G S Griffiths, at present attached to the Presidency General Hospital, to the temporary medical charge of the regiment.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Captain R E Mundy, R A, to England, to the 31st Dec.
2nd Foot—Captain C D Baillie to England, to appear before a medical board.
40 h Foot—Captain (Brevet Major) A Cook to England, to appear before a medical board.
Surgeon Major D S Smith to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon F W Trevor to England, to appear before a medical board.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	16th, 3h. 19·2m. a. m.
Full Moon	24th, 6h. 1·9m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 14	.....	5 42	6 29	2 48 m 2 39 a	8 40 m 9 8 a
Wed. 15	English Mail expected.	5 42	6 26	3 36 m 3 13 a	9 34 m 9 54 a
Th. 16	.....	5 43	6 25	4 40 m 3 52 a	10 19 m 10 52 a
Fri. 17	.....	5 43	6 24	6 4 m 4 51 a	11 34 m 11 59 a
Sat. 18	.....	5 43	6 24	7 33 m 6 30 a	1 17 a ...
Sun. 19	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 23	8 52 m 8 6 a	1 22m 2 51 a
Mon. 20	.....	5 44	6 22	9 12 m 9 15 a	2 37 m 3 54 a

SPORTING.

BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP.

The Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication of an Advertisement of the SWEEP, which closes on the 11th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, July 12, 1877.

LOTTERY. LOTTERY.

BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL, BOMBAY.

No. of Tickets 55,000.] [No. of Prizes 1,016.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.
PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

No. of Prizes.	Amount of Prizes.
1 Prize	Rs. 2,000
1 „	„ 1,500
1 „	„ 1,000
4 Prizes each 500	„ 2,000
6 „ „	250 „ „ 1,500
8 „ „	125 „ „ 1,000
20 „ „	100 „ „ 2,000
25 „ „	50 „ „ 1,250
50 „ „	25 „ „ 1,250
100 „ „	20 „ „ 2,000
300 „ „	15 „ „ 4,500
500 „ „	10 „ „ 5,000
1,016	Rs. 25,000

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place on the 15th September next.

The prizes will be paid only to the Ticket-holders.

FOR TICKETS apply to Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Apollo Street—Singer's Sewing Machine Agency, Elphinstone Circle—Mr. J. B. KURANEES, Borah Bazar and Dhobi Talao—Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road—Dr. P. J. L. D'SOUZA, Ketwaddy—Mr. FRANCIS D'SETTO, Madras—Mr. J. E. Rodrigues, Commander-in-Chief's Office, Ootacamund.

Note.—The agents and Ticket-holders who have not as yet settled their accounts are requested to do so before the 5th September positively.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO Rs., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PIPER—August 12th, at 7, Hummum Street, Fort, the wife of F. B. Piper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HEADLAM—McCLOUGHIN—August 8th, at the Girgaum Mission Church, by the Revd. T. Carss, Mr. Arthur Slade Headlam, Accountant P. W. D., to Miss Annie McCloughin.

DEATHS.

DOWNES—August 9th, at Lanowli, Harry Herbert, infant son of Herbert Downes, G.I.P. Railway, aged 9 months and 18 days.
DeSOUZA—August 13th, at Mahim, Sea Road, Pascal A. DeSouza, late Organist, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, aged 78 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LEVER—August 2nd, at Paravatipur, the wife of Captain J. Lever, Assistant Engineer D. P. W., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOSIE—THOMPSON—At St. John's, Bangalore, Mr. Arthur Hosie of Madras, to Mrs. Annie Thompson, widow of the late Edward Thompson, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—August 3rd, at Veysurpaudy, Walter Gants, infant son of Mr. J. M. Thomson.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several letters to the editor unavoidably stand over.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1877.

We are glad to see that both the Manchester and the Liverpool Chambers of Commerce are exerting themselves to get Lord Salisbury to rescind the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act. On the 30th ult., there was to have been a meeting of the former, at which the subject for discussion was to be the "Bombay Cotton Frauds Act," and we believe, from what we have heard, that there was a strong likelihood of the Manchester merchants following the lead of the Liverpool merchants in condemning the Bill and petitioning for its abolition. We publish the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce's report this morning, and it will be seen that, taking as a basis the important meeting at which the merchants of Bombay recently condemned the Bill, it asks the Secretary of State to rescind a measure which is already declared to be useless and a burden by the gentlemen who are principally interested in the Bombay cotton trade. It would be useless to repeat the arguments against the Cotton Frauds Act, for which the Secretary of State has shown such a peculiarly strong affection, nor would it prove interesting to recapitulate the various phases in its history. We may, however, recal for a moment the fact that the Bombay Government in 1874 appointed a Commission to inquire into the working of the Act and to report upon the desirability or not of sustaining it. That Commission took a great deal of evidence, and finally, with but one dissentient, recommended that the Act should be put in abeyance. The dissentient was Mr. Ravenscroft, whose views subsequently found favour with Lord Salisbury. At the beginning of this year Mr. Ravenscroft, encouraged by his success with the Secretary of State, took charge of a new Cotton Frauds Act, and succeeded in passing it through the local Legislative Council. His proceedings, and the passing of the Bill, were condemned immediately afterwards at a meeting of the mercantile community. One of the reasons which Mr. Ravenscroft urged in favour of his Bill was that when he was in England in 1874, he had several conversations with merchants of the highest position in Manchester and Liverpool, and that these gentlemen assured him that the Act met with their approval as it did also with that of the majority of the leading commercial men in England. We called attention to this statement at the time it was made. We thought it vague and unsatisfactory, and, as it stood, not definite enough to make it a legitimate argument regarding an exceedingly important piece of legislation. Now, the gist of the memorial of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce lies in its denial of Mr. Ravenscroft's assertions. The merchants of Liverpool know nothing of the opinions and assurances which were attributed to them by Mr. Ravenscroft as an argument in support of his Bill. That Bill was passed mainly on the strength of Mr. Ravenscroft's assertions, and we think it is due to his own reputation that he should make some explanation of what looks at present a very singular circumstance. If the merchants who presumed to speak on behalf of the mercantile community of England were men of the highest position in the cotton trade of Liverpool and Manchester, it ought to be easy for him to remember and say who they are, in order that the public may have an opportunity of judging of the real value that ought to be attached to the mysterious opinions which have been accepted by our local legislators as a sufficient justification for the passing of a law which has been repeatedly declared to be obnoxious to the whole mercantile community of Bombay.

Although a great deal has been said about the famine in the distressed districts of this Presidency and the Madras Presidency, very little has been published about the state of affairs in the Nizam's territory. Yet the famine there threatens to be more terrible in its effects than in any other part of India. Very few months hence may suffice to show the vast difference between the treatment of famines in a native state and in British territory. We do not mean to say that the Nizam's Government will not do its duty to the utmost of its ability; it is already doing all it can with the resources at its command; but it is almost certain that in a short time these resources will prove to be deplorably insufficient, and the people must die—there is no help for it. Already the country is depleted of grain, and Government cannot get sufficient for its own necessities. Last year, when the famine was severe in Sholapore and the Ahmednugger districts, all the grain in the Nizam's territory adjoining British territory was sent into Sholapore; and when the accounts from the Madras Presidency grew serious, every ton of grain that could be spared from Hydrabad was sent down to Raichore and was used up either in Mysore or Madras. Now, the Nizam's Government is at its wit's end to get grain for its own people. It has managed during the last few months to get the G. I. P. Railway to carry about 200 tons daily into Hydrabad, but this was not nearly enough, and at last Sir Salar Jung resolved to appeal to the Bombay Government for assistance. A week ago, he despatched a deputation to Poona, consisting of Moulvie Mahadiali, the Revenue Secretary to the Nizam's Government and Secretary to the Central Relief Committee of Hydrabad, Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessor of the Aurungabad district, and several other well-known servants of the State, to confer with Sir Richard Temple with the view of getting the Bombay Government to induce the Railway Company to increase the daily supplies of grain for Hydrabad. When the deputation reached Poona, they found Sir Richard on the point of leaving for Bombay, and they proceeded with His Excellency in the same train. On reaching the Boree Bunder station, on Saturday forenoon, Sir Richard called Moulvie Mahadiali and Mr. Furdoonjee into his saloon, and the pressing necessities of the Nizam's Government were discussed for more than an hour. Mr. Conder, the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, was sent for, and he stated the number of tons which it had been found possible hitherto to throw into Hydrabad daily. After some discussion, it was arranged that the supplies for the Nizam's territory should be increased by 500 tons daily. It is considered doubtful whether even 300 tons a day will meet the emergencies of the case, but with the demands made on the carrying resources of the Railway Company by the state of matters in this Presidency and Madras, it seems impossible that more than this can be spared for Hydrabad. Sir Salar Jung fully recognises the responsibility cast upon his Government to keep the people alive; but it is generally admitted by the Hydrabad officials that if rain holds off for another three weeks the situation will be so desperate that the Government will be quite unable to cope with it.

It is estimated that 800,000 people are already affected more or less throughout the Nizam's territories. The crops have failed in Raichore, Shorapoor, Lingasgoor, and Goolburga; indeed, the district of Aurungabad is the only one which can be said to be giving little cause for anxiety, though even there, if the rains hold off, there will be distress also. Famine relief works have been organised in each affected district, but none of them seem to be of a permanent character, the principal works upon which the people are engaged being the clearing out of old water channels, of which there are a large number throughout the territory, bequeathed by the old Mahomedan rulers, making roads, repairing tanks, and clearing away prickly-pear. The Public Works Department lay out the works to be done, and payments on their account are made by the Revenue Department, the idea of the Nizam's Government being that it is undesirable for any other Department than the one which has to deal ordinarily with the State money to have anything to do with making payments. Each man, woman, and child engaged on relief works is given a ticket certifying the amount of work done, and this is taken to the nearest revenue officer, who cashes it. All payments are made in cash. Each week the current price of grain is calculated, and every individual with a ticket is allowed an equivalent for the purchase of three-quarters of a seer (a little more than a lb. and a half) daily. To each district there is a superintendent attached with a numerous staff, including a medical officer. Each district also contains a poor-house with an hospital attached. In these poor-houses those people who are sick or incapable from age of working on relief works are fed. Those who are not absolutely bed-ridden are made to do light work, such as basket-making, cloth-weaving, or mat-making. A doctor, an engineer, and an officer of the Public Works Department are employed in going round the different relief works regularly in order to see that supervision is carried on as efficiently as possible both for the welfare of the State and the people. A central relief committee sits once a month in Hydrabad, and sub-committees meet weekly, receive reports from the famine-stricken districts, and subsequently report to the central committee. The president of the latter committee is the Nawab Mukaramood-Dowlah, a relative of Sir Salar Jung's, who generally acts as Prime Minister when Sir Salar is out of the kingdom. Up to this date, the central relief committee have had to consent to remissions of land revenue to the extent of 30 lakhs of rupees, and to an expenditure of 7 lakhs on relief works and 1½ lakh on poor-houses and medical relief. In this general sketch it will be observed that apparently the Nizam's Government has made no attempt at house-to-house visitation. People who are in distress must either go to relief works or to the poor-houses which are situated in the most central part of each district; and if people cannot do this—if they cannot stir from their homes either through inanition or sickness—why, so much the worse for them; the Government can do nothing more, it says, for its distressed inhabitants that it is doing. Within the last three months, about 70 persons are known to have died in Hydrabad from sheer starvation, and 700 from diseases brought on by an insufficiency of food and bad lodgment. Let there be no rain for the next three weeks, and the state of affairs will be much worse. Every additional pauper will help to paralyse a Government whose resources are already strained to the utmost.

One of the greatest difficulties the Nizam's famine relief officers have experienced is the disinclination of the people to make any effort to save themselves. They seem to think that whether they live or die is only the Government's business and none of theirs. Of course Sir Salar Jung has not been able to see his way to establish a relief work in every village, and in many instances relief works are as far away as twenty or twenty-five miles from a village. But because this is the case, the people will not move from their homes. When the relief officers tell them to come to the relief works, and they will get money to buy food with, they sullenly answer that they prefer to die where they are, and that if the Sirkar wishes to keep them alive he must send the relief works to them. The gentleman who gave us this information said:—"When this is the case, "and when it is impossible for the Government, "with the resources it has at command, to make "a relief work at every man's door, the people "must die, and Government will not be to blame. "The people ought to help themselves; instead "of doing so they stupidly throw obstacles "in the way of Government and suffer severely "themselves for doing so." This apathy of the people—this blind, hopeless state of mind which induces them to believe that if they die the Sirkar will be to blame—this vague sort of determination to die to spite the Government because no rain has fallen on their lands—is one of the most difficult and distressing phases of the present crisis which famine officers have to deal with not only in the Nizam's dominions, but also in British territory. The experiences of the Nizam's officers agree precisely with information which we publish this morning regarding the state of affairs in Madras. The Government of India has received a report from the Madras Presidency stating that in some instances the people deliberately prefer starving to working. The Duke of Buckingham's Government has apparently resolved that even at the risk of permanently pauperising and demoralising the population of Southern India, people must be fed whether they will work or not. The problem the Madras Government has set before itself for solution has seemingly been—If a man can work, and will not, must he be allowed to starve? and the Duke and his colleagues have settled it thus—Certainly not; the man must be fed even if the food has to be thrust down his throat in his own hut by a Government official. This state of affairs may explain the smallness of the task-work which the Madras officials have been able to get from its able-bodied labourers as compared with the amount the Bombay Government has received from its able-bodied labourers without the exercise of any unnecessary severity. From the humanitarian's point of view, it would be cruel to deliberately permit a man to starve himself to death, and this is the view which must have worked upon the Governor of Madras; but in such a crisis as the present, the people have a duty to perform as well as the Government, which is but another name for a machine that is entrusted with the expenditure of the money of the tax-paying community, and any wilful neglect of that duty ought to recoil upon their own heads.

RAIN REPORTS.

[By Telegraph.]

August 12—Rain has fallen in Madras, Palochi, Dindigal, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Godavery, and Malabar. No rain in Bombay except general showers in Dharwar and Sattara. Clear sky and high wind in Central India.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You say in your leading article to-day about Saturday's meeting that the meeting was not a satisfactory one. Why do you say so? Did you not observe how well-pleased everybody was with himself? The Parsees were delighted because Sir Richard told them they had blue blood. Mr. V. Mandlik took credit to himself because he was a Hindoo, and the Raja who first entertained the Parsees in India was a Hindoo; Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay was radiant because he was a co-religionist of the historian "whose works the chairman had so ably mastered," while the chairman himself showed a sweet and childlike pleasure as he returned thanks to everybody at the close of the proceedings. I think it was a most satisfactory meeting—to those concerned. MODESTY.

THE SECT OF CANNIBALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to find reference made in a late

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE TURKISH ENVOY TO CABUL.

LAHORE, Aug. 13.

The Turkish Envoy to Cabul is expected to arrive by special train at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will go on to Jhelam without stopping at Lahore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RECENT RAID OF THE BUNER TRIBES.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The frontier is everywhere quiet. The Punjab Government attaches no importance to the recent raid of the Buner tribes in the Hazara district, which were at first attributed to the Akhund of Swat. The Akhund has issued a manifesto, disclaiming all participation in the raid, and he has cursed the perpetrators; he is also using all his influence to ensure the restitution demanded by the Punjab Government.

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said, that England's Eastern policy was one of strict neutrality, subject however to contingencies that might arise.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The Russians have resumed the offensive at Ani (?), where their first attacks have been repulsed.

The Russians have evacuated the Hainboghaz and Guerditch passes in the Balkans, which the Turks have since occupied.

THE WAR FEELING IN GREECE.

Demonstrations in favour of war have been made at Athens, and it is believed that action on the part of the Greek Government is impending.

FRANCE.

It is rumoured that a state of siege will shortly be proclaimed in France to curb the Radicals.

LONDON, Aug. 11, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106
Bar Silver	54½

LINE REPORTS.—Aug. 13.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 13.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-13 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., ther. max. 86, min. 76, W. B. 77, bar. 29-84. Fall of rain 72 cents.

Carwar, 5 P.M.—Weather wet, wind W. to N. E. 3 to 4, ther. 79, bar. 29-33. Fall of rain 87 cents.

Mangalore, 7-40 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N.E., W., N.W. Fall of rain 8 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. 95, bar. 29-86.

Vingorla, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. light, ther. 87. Fall of rain 60 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d. to 1s. 8¾d. per Re
Do. 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 15-16d. to 1s. 9d. ,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16d. to 1s. 9¼d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9¼d. ,,
Do. 6 ,, ,,	1s. 9 5-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 3-6d. ,,

From a report lately received from Madras, it would appear that in some instances the famine-stricken inhabitants would almost sooner starve than work. In the Kistna district particularly, in order to avert serious mortality, large numbers are fed by Government in their homes, and these numbers are said to be rapidly increasing. There is plenty of work for them to do, but they won't do it; and what makes the matter worse is, that the bulk of the distressed are castes to whom colly labourers who have been accustomed to all kinds of manual labour. Prospects in this district are said to have much improved very recently owing to the rain which has fallen.

The abnormal weather at Agra is, we read, the topic of general conversation. The Agra people have had hot winds blowing from the west for several days, and the heat has been excessive. Complaints are universal as to the prices of grain—gram, which sold on the 7th at 23½ seers for the rupee, was sold on the 9th at 17½ seers; wheat is from 13 to 14 seers, all other grain in proportion. Thefts are frequent. The heavens are brass, and distress is general and bitter. All classes are deeply concerned.

The Madras Railway Company, we hear, intend telegraphing to England for fifty additional engines to meet present acquirements; and the order is to be distributed to half a dozen manufactories to ensure early despatch.

Robberies are the order of the day in Rajpootana. On the night of the 7th instant the Railway Station at Heyluck was attacked by a gang, who succeeded in carrying off sundry passenger tickets, besides a lot of valuables belonging to the station-master, who received a blow from a club. On the following night the station-master at Doss was let off with the loss of his clothes and jewels only. It is clear that distress caused by want is the cause of these robberies, for offences of a similar nature are reported from the Agra district.

The magnificent casket containing the address of the Parsees to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India on her assuming that high title, was on Saturday handed to the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, Chief Secretary to Government, now at Poona, by a deputation on behalf of the Parsee community consisting of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and Mr. Cowasjee C. Jamsetjee. The address will be forwarded to England by the next mail. We gave a full description of the beautiful casket in one of our recent issues.

Mr. Muir White is at present putting the finishing touches upon a full-length portrait of the Maharajah of Hutwah, which promises to be an excellent portrait and a most pleasing picture. The Maharajah is being painted in the gorgeous dress he wore at the Delhi Assemblage. Judging from this picture, we can comprehend the immense labour the artist will have to employ on his grand historical picture of the Imperial Assemblage, on which he intends to embark in the approaching cold season, we hear, and for which we are glad to find that he continues to receive public support.

The following appointments to acting consulships have received the recognition of the Secretary of State: Mr. J. Woodill for Germany at Aden, Mr. James Stiven for Germany at Madras, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell for Austria and Hungary at Bombay.

We learn that on the Home Government being informed of the wreck of the Meikong, the Secretary of State requested the Bombay Government by telegraph to direct the Aden authorities to send the Quangtung, or other available vessel, to report, and if necessary protect the property of the Meikong.

It is reported from Aden, that the merchants of Jedda and Hodeida propose forming a company for the purchase of three steamers to run between the Red Sea ports and Constantinople.

We learn that telegraphic information has lately been received at Simla from Bagdad, stating that an outbreak of the inhabitants at Nedjef Ashruf (near Kerbella) between two Arab tribes has occurred. The Turkish authorities were fired on and men killed on both sides.

The *Punjab-i-Akbar*, of the 7th July, publishes a list of subscribers at Hydrabad to the Turkish Relief Fund. The Nizam of that State has contributed Rs. 25,000 and Sir Salar Jung Rs. 6,000, sufficiently large contributions, it would seem, for two individuals; but the *Punjab-i-Akbar* does not think so, and laments over their "smallness." According to this paper, the total amount of subscriptions collected in Hydrabad amounts to Rs. 65,000.

We have already reported that Mr. Moore, Assistant Commissioner of Rohtuk, died on the afternoon of the 6th of his wounds. We now hear that he remained unconscious up to the time of his death and never spoke. The man who attacked him is a Jat. An enquiry has been held, but no motive of any kind, we learn, can yet be discerned for the crime.

There have been some very severe accidents lately in the Imperial Rink at Simla. Two or three gentlemen have fractured their bones. Colonel MacMahon is one of the sufferers, his left arm being broken; another gentleman has broken his wrist, and there have since been some other accidents.

We hear that the Umballa St. Leger Sweep exceeds Rs. 30,000. From the 1st inst. Rs. 2,000 have been taken daily, and the total will probably exceed one and a half lakh. It closes on the 6th September.

An overseer in the Lunatic Asylum at Dacca named J. B. Brock, has been found guilty of criminal breach of trust as a public servant. On the 13th June last he was entrusted in his official capacity with Rs. 707 with which he absconded to Calcutta. He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

We made reference the other day to an affray at Sahebgunge, and the truth of which required confirmation. That there has been an affray seems only too true, unhappily. A correspondent at Sahebgunge now gives a correct report:—"A certain European was discovered by some servants lurking about another European's house, and the servants told their master, who, not knowing the lurker was a friend, told the men the next time he came to catch him: this they did, but the European being fresh in the country, and not knowing what they were going to do to him, defended himself with a revolver, and one man got three bullets into him, one of which has not yet been extracted. The European has been arrested, and is now at Rajmehal, pending trial."

The following changes in the rules relating to appointments in native regiments are announced:—The Governor General in Council has ruled that a wing or squadron officer shall not, on promotion to the rank of Subaltern-Major, vacate his appointment, and that Subaltern officers are, except in very special cases, to be considered disqualified for the position of squadron or wing commander. The Commander-in-Chief has also decided that the appointments of Adjutant and Quartermaster shall be held exclusively by Subaltern officers, and the appointments are to be vacated on the promotion of the incumbent to the substantive rank of Captain, unless there is no qualified Subaltern available in the regiment, in which case the officer so promoted may, under the Commander-in-Chief's orders, be permitted to retain the appointment until a qualified officer is available. The Captain so displaced will revert to the duties of his appointment as wing or squadron officer.

A telegram received at Simla on the 4th instant, reports a raid on the nights of the 2nd and 3rd instant, from Tikari, independent territory, on the British hamlet of Jahai, close to the border and 40 miles from Abottabad. Some goats were carried off by the raiders and one man wounded. The cause of the raid is yet unknown. No importance is attached to it.

It is reported from the frontier that, owing to the death of Nauroz Khan, and in deference to the recommendations of all the Sirdars, the Ameer is inclined to release Yakub Khan and appoint him Commander-in-Chief of all his forces.

It is reported that the Political Officer in the Naga Hills has been warned of a contemplated attack upon Samaguting by the villages of Mozema and Konoma, and has applied for reinforcements, the police force at present at his disposal not being quite up to its proper strength; arrangements are consequently being made for the early despatch of a native officer and 40 men of the Golaghat detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry to the threatened village, which force it is considered will be ample for the required purpose. A serious attack is not apprehended, as the Naga villages are not aggressively strong, but it is considered necessary to guard against a surprise. It appears that the villages in question have participated in recent attacks upon weaker villages, and that against the predatory inhabitants of these as well as of other recalcitrant villages a punitive expedition will shortly be undertaken.

We understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal, recommended by the Government of India, that Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor General of India, should be allowed to retain his appointment until the 31st of December next.

The daily price of Malwa opium in the Bombay market for the week ending 28th July was for new opium, Rs. 1,320 per chest, and for old Rs. 1,325. A sale of 4,000 chests, of Bengal opium, held on the 2nd instant, produced Rs. 50,22,325, showing a surplus of Rs. 4,30,325 compared with the estimate.

The remarks of the Lieut. Governor of Bengal upon the new Corporation of Calcutta, published in the official *Gazette*, have surprised a good many people. He is opposed to the elective system, and brings forward objections which are not without weight. He says: "The elective system has been attended with precisely the results which were anticipated by the framers of the original Municipal Act for Calcutta, when they carried, after mature consideration and discussion, to reject that system as unsuited to the present condition of society in India. Many of the ablest and most useful members of the old Municipality have not unnaturally shrunk from the disagreeable process of a public canvass—a proceeding singularly distasteful to the ideas of native gentlemen. Nearly all the Europ ean members have avoided candidature, and have also, most unfortunately for the interests of the town, shrunk from serving as nominated members with the elected candidates. As was foreseen, the elections have introduced into the Municipality many clever ambitious young men, whose chief aim is to bring themselves before the public and acquire notoriety as speakers, much to the detriment of real business."

The *Indo-European Correspondence* (R. C.) thinks the "Priest in Absolution" should have been printed in Latin. Sanscrit, perhaps, would have been still better, says the *Guardian*.

A writer in a North-West paper contributes some experiences on the subject of prayer for rain. He says, "I see a correspondent of one of your contemporaries notices the fall of rain at a service in Bombay when special prayer had been made for rain. I am able to add an anecdote to those which were given by the writer, as to the efficacy of prayer. At Lahore in 1851 there had been great distress on account of the rain keeping off, and the clergyman (or rather Major Marten, who officiated in that office) prayed earnestly for rain. There had been no speck or sign in the face of the heavens of the approach of rain, when the service commenced; but before it was concluded such a shower descended as had not been known for some time. . . . All the Mahomedans on the 30th ult. went out to pray on the plain near the Railway station (Umballa) for rain, and because a heavy shower fell the next day they attribute the fall to their prayers. They also pray five times a day, even those who never prayed before, for the success of the Turkish arms, but a month hence will show the effect that their prayers have had."

The estimate for the construction of the lower Ganges Canal has risen from £1,649,210, the amount sanctioned in 1872, to £3,265,676. This rise is attributed to a variety of causes,—indirect charges, establishment charges, enhanced prices and wages, cost of irrigation outlets, and the construction of necessary subsidiary works. The estimated return from the canal amounts to about 6½ per cent. on the whole outlay.

The expenditure incurred by the Home Government on behalf of the Indian Government, for the relief of distressed Asiatic seamen, has averaged less than £100 annually during the last six years. In 1874-75, however, it amounted to £322, and for the last financial year to only £29. We understand that the whole question of the treatment of Indian native seamen is at present under the consideration of both Governments.

A purda-nasheen Hindoo woman, the wife of a pundit, was arraigned the other day at the Calcutta Police Court, charged with having caused grievous hurt to Sonathun Dutt, a native medical practitioner, by means of a *boti* (fish-knife) under the following circumstances. He was a friend to the defendant's husband, and often visited him, and the two played *pucheeses* together. One night he called at his house as usual, but ascertained that the husband was at Bhowanipore; he then tried to violate the chastity of his wife (the defendant), but she ran inside her bed-room. The complainant pursued and overtook her, and she finding herself helpless in the hands of a villain, seized the fish-knife which was near by, and inflicted a wound with it on his neck. On receipt of the blow, the complainant retreated, and the defendant chased him out of her house. His cries brought the neighbours and police to the spot, and she was taken in custody on the present charge. The complainant being in hospital, the case is adjourned.

BOMBAY.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging, from P. G. S., the sum of Rs. 16, for the distressed seamen of the *s. s. Cheope*, who are now in the Sailors' Home.

Making off with a boat.—Early yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a European sailor, who was the worse for liquor, descended the steps of the Apollo Bunder and got into a boat belonging to Mr. Lawrence, the stevedore, which was at her usual moorings in charge of one lascar. The sailor then belabonred the lascar, and at last pitched him into another boat alongside. As soon as the rascal had accomplished this outrage, he let go the moorings, put the mast up, and set sail—the poor lascar all the time yelling out for assistance, but he obtained none until the pirate was well clear of the land. A European constable was on the spot shortly after, and entered another boat belonging to Mr. Lawrence. With a crew he went in pursuit, but in the darkness he failed to track the villain who committed this piratical outrage. The gig is painted white inside and outside.

Theft in the Fort.—The shop of a Parsee wine merchant, situated in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, appears to have been broken into and entered on Sunday night, and an iron safe opened, from which were abstracted Rs. 1,360. The police have been informed, who are instituting enquiries into the matter.

The Bengalee boy is not given to larks as a rule, but the village youths sometimes try the tempers of engine-drivers, by standing on the line as a train is advancing and jumping off just in time to avoid being run over. The boys are generally very quick at this game, but a lad the other day, near Pakour, miscalculated the distance, and was killed.

A happy termination.—The case of Pherozebai against Muncherjee Cowasjee Daver, for damages in respect of a breach of promise of marriage, came to a happy result yesterday afternoon, when it was arranged the plaintiff at the Colaba Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy fire-temple last evening. The suit will be accordingly withdrawn from the High Court. This satisfactory termination is owing to the exertions of Messrs. Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka and Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Hanooman Lane, on view of the body of a Parsee female. Deceased was 23 years of age, the wife of Bazonjee Sorabjee, a Custom-house broker. It appears that deceased had been suffering from fever and cough, and during her illness she had often told her husband that she was tired of her life. On Saturday last, during the absence of her husband, she partook of a quantity of arsenic that her husband had brought for the purpose of destroying rats. Deceased expired five hours after taking the arsenic. The following verdict was returned, "that the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic, which she voluntarily administered to herself."

A new postal rule will shortly come into operation at Goa, which reduces the postage on newspapers from 10 to 5 *reis*, or equal to a fourth of what is paid in British India. This will be a great boon to the journals of that dependency.

Looting railway trains.—A goods train on the Madras line was pursued by a number of natives who succeeded in catching it up, and attempted to get on to it. The guard succeeded by threats in frightening them away, but on the arrival of the train at Cuddapah, the ropes of some of the wagons were found to be cut, and a number of grain bags were missing. It would appear that the natives have become aware of the fact that the train proceeds up-hill near this place, and that it can be overtaken and easily plundered. Another train of the 5th instant was robbed between Salt Cotaurs and Arconum stations; several wagons appear to have been rifled, the ropes were cut, and when the wagons were examined, no less than 45 bags were found short. The villagers suffering from the famine at Adoni and Raichoor are also very troublesome, making occasional raids into the Railway compounds, and pilfering from the consignments lying about the yard. In fact, the pilferage is so serious, that a small consignment of 30, 40, or 50 bags, lying in the yard for a month or so uncleared, entirely disappear, or decrease so perceptibly, that much anxiety is felt for their safe custody.

Distress in Goa.—Immigration into Goa from the adjacent districts of British territory is now on a scale that is seriously oppressive to the inhabitants; the condition of those arriving from the distressed districts is such that it has been thought advisable to hold a public meeting at Mapuca, and invite subscriptions to afford relief as far as possible under the circumstances. At Novas Conquistas, where the inhabitants are extremely poor, the influx of famished people who have arrived there has only intensified the distress, and still further oppressed the poor residents.

Coining counterfeit foreign money.—On Saturday last a Hindoo, named Dyal Laljee, was arrested by the Detective Police in attempting to dispose of eight silver and one gold coin at the Manwarree Bazaar. The silver coins represented, with two exceptions, half the gold mohur. The spurious gold mohur, but both the gold and the silver coins were discovered to be counterfeits and composed of very inferior metal. Upon enquiries made by Wittoo Jemadar, of the detective establishment, he traced the matter to the shop of two Marwarrees at Chowkey Mullah, named Pooma Hurry and Jetha Hurry, whom it appears that in conjunction with a coppersmith, named Babajee Narayan, and a goldsmith, named Harsool Mallab, and three other Hindoos who are at present in the custody of the Police, have been coining these counterfeits and disposing of them to ignorant people. Some portions of the instruments used for coining have been found in the possession of the two Marwarrees. The case was yesterday placed before the Commissioner of Police and remanded for further enquiry.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Times* has something more to say on Father Cooke's denial of this unpleasant matter. He says: "I see that the convent story I gave you in my last has been contradicted—in a sort of way—by Father Cooke, S. J. One could have no pleasure in disseminating anything believed to be untrue, but in spite of what the *Gazette* thinks about the story, and until Father Cooke gives a full and complete denial, I shall continue to believe that it is substantially true. It has possibly struck you that the letter from the Father and that from his fair correspondent in Paris had too much the appearance of having been written for the special object of being sent to the papers, should by any means publicity have been given to it, that I seem all about town for weeks past. It certainly appeared so to me; and while it would have been a very easy matter indeed for Father Cooke to state in positive terms that there was no elopement, no scandal of any kind whatsoever, he has simply communicated a letter from a lady in Paris who again (simply states that she had been the Lady Abbess in question! Quite possible, but something more in the shape of a refutation ought to have been given to satisfy peoples' minds on the subject if the story is, as alleged, untrue."

Wrecks.—We take the following from the Wreck Report for 1876, just issued at Calcutta:—"One of the most important causes of wrecks is the want in possession of accurate charts and chronometers. The loss of the John Starr, reported in this year's return, may be attributed to her having but one chronometer, which went adrift, and being without any accurate charts or sailing directions of the locality. I might here casually remark that the one chronometer carried by this ship was one of little value, and badly have been much better, as it is impossible to detect which was in error; three chronometers should be on board to ensure any degree of accuracy. A large number of masters trust the navigation of their vessels to the ship chandlers' blue-backed charts—some obsolete documents which could not by any chance have been corrected for years; and I have seen, both in England and in India, several of these charts for sale with rocks, dangers, lights, &c., omitted, and islands and points of land, not only several miles of latitude in error, but necessarily all wrong in their relative bearings. How vessels do not come to grief more frequently than they do is a mystery. No merchant vessel should be allowed to leave any port in India without the latest nautical publications of the Admiralty or of the Indian Marine Survey Department. No Government vessel is permitted to say what charts she will investigate by, and surely the lives of so many thousands of our merchant seamen should be regarded, in spite of masters, or owners of vessels, not caring to go to the expense of, or taking the trouble to obtain, the best charts."

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Death of Captain Connell.—It is with regret that we record the death of this veteran officer at the age of 65. He died on Friday morning at Poona. His funeral was a very large one.—*Deccan Herald.*

Famine meeting postponed.—The famine meeting, which was to have taken place on Wednesday next will not now be held. We thought that this might probably be done when we heard that His Excellency the Viceroy is to come to Poona. We earnestly hope that funds will be provided to enable the Relief Committee to carry on the measures they have adopted with so much energy. Let Mr. Newnham and Mr. Norman's example be followed, who send Rs. 100 a month to the Famine Relief Fund.—*Id.*

On Friday evening last, about four or five hundred famine-stricken people were proceeding to the relief house in Sukerwar Peit established by the Poona City Municipality. On the road thither, unfortunately, a sweetmeat seller has a shop. The display of native sweets in this shop quite naturally attracted the attention of these starving creatures. As might reasonably be expected under the circumstances, two or three of them rushed into this shop and helped themselves gratuitously to what they were able to lay their hands on. The Police very soon came to the assistance of the bewildered shopkeeper, who insisted on the depredators being prosecuted.—*Id.*

Alteration of trains.—On and after Thursday the 16th instant, the mail trains running between Bombay, Poona, and Sholapore are to be discontinued. The Sholapore mixed train is to be given up entirely, and the mail train will now be the only passenger train between Poona and Sholapore. This step has been taken after much consultation between the railway authorities and the Government, in order to set free some of the engines so as to increase the grain traffic. About twenty goods trains are now to run, which will nearly double the traffic, and private parties and relief committees may soon be able to bring in as much grain as they choose to sell at a low figure to the poor, and thus break up the monopoly of the banyas. It is too bad, when grain is selling at 8 seers for a rupee, to be told that grain cannot now be booked as there is a block in the railway. Men are thus thrust back into the hands of the banyas.—*Id.*

A Hindoo Maharaj lately secured a residence in juxtaposition with the R. C. church of N. S. of Snail Causes in town, and set to work to get the incarnation of deity cannot get on without drums, horns, cymbals, pipes and large and small bells, the services in the church have been very unpleasantly interrupted and hindered. An action has been brought in the High Court and is now dragging its slow length along day after day. We are astonished that so much trouble and expense should be needed to secure that protection in worship which all are entitled to have. The simple question should be, was the church already there when the Maharaj became a next-door neighbour. The police could easily determine regarding the annoyance.

An impartial editor of a vernacular journal published in the mofussil wakes so indignant at the corruption of vakeels' clerks, that he is led to prejudge a case that is coming on for hearing. He says, "A clerk of a notorious vakeel is in trouble. He stands charged with prevarication, and his trial is to commence this Saturday week. It is quite clear from his deposition that he intentionally perjured with a view to deceive the Court. Such wretched *goomastas* no doubt cast a grave reflection on their masters, and we cannot refrain from remarking that those pleaders who try to defend the dirty rascal break the highest principle of law that the offenders should be brought to proper justice. We suggest that the Judge need not be led away by the mere technicalities of law in this case, if any, but go by the rules of equity and good conscience, and that the said clerk should be severely dealt with according to law to set an example to other *goomastas* who like their masters are thorns amidst the roses of the profession. We shall have to speak a great deal of the pleaders of this place in connection with this case, but we reserve our opinion for some cooler moments."

The traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 4th August 1877, was 4,71,867 maunds and in money Rs. 2,78,948. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 4th Aug. 1877.	Week ending 5th Aug 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 13,220	Mds 12,861	Mds 359	...
Amount	Rs. 5,783	Rs. 14,316	...	Rs. 6,083
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,68,091	Mds 1,01,780	Mds3,66,221	...
Amount	Rs. 2,56,065	Rs. 86,295	Rs. 2,20,770	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 73,301	...	Mds 73,301	...
Amount	Rs. 39,610	...	Rs 39,610	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 12,283	Mds 4,518	Mds 7,465	...
Amount	Rs. 6,885	Rs. 2,144	Rs. 4,741	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,147	Mds 3,061	...	Mds 1,914
Amount	Rs. 1,959	Rs. 10,543	...	Rs. 8,584
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 17,338	Mds. 8,320	Mds 9,107	...
Amount	Rs. 23,852	Rs. 9,916	Rs. 13,942	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,11,129	Mds 94,801	Mds 16,328	...
Amount	Rs. 67,400	Rs. 52,887	Rs. 14,522	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 6,96,414	Mds 2,25,037	Mds 4,71,367	...
Amount	Rs. 4,04,073	Rs. 1,25,124	Rs. 4,78,948	...

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

The traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th August 1877, was 80,222 maunds and in money Rs. 26,273. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876, are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 4th Aug. 1877.	Week ending 5th Aug 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 336	Mds 1,020	...	Mds 684
Amount	Rs. 788	Rs. 1,021	...	Rs. 233
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 89,346	Mds 9,903	Mds70,443	...
Amount	Rs. 24,926	Rs. 1,833	Rs. 23,103	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 127	Mds 336	...	Mds 209
Amount	Rs. 27	Rs. 125	...	Rs. 98
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 336	Mds 917	...	Mds 581
Amount	Rs. 788	Rs. 1,562	...	Rs. 774
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds. 1,837	Mds 2,761	...	Mds 934
Amount	Rs. 1,546	Rs. 2,281	...	Rs. 735
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 1,497	Mds 426	Mds 1,071	...
Amount	Rs. 357	Rs. 193	Rs. 164	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,361	Mds 1,990	Mds 2,371	...
Amount	Rs. 1,147	Rs. 256	Rs. 891	...
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 1,146	Mds 580	Mds. 566	...
Amount	Rs. 614	Rs. 240	Rs. 374	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 34,893	Mds 27,141	Mds 7,679	...
Amount	Rs. 17,565	Rs. 7,965	Rs. 9,600	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 124,596	Mds 44,374	Mds80,222	...
Amount	Rs. 41,232	Rs. 14,959	Rs. 26,273	...

CRICKET MATCH.

Parsees *v.* 66th Regiment.

This match, which was commenced on the Gymkhana ground on Friday last, was continued and concluded yesterday. At the conclusion of play on Friday, the game stood thus,—the soldiers had scored 38 and 114 for eight wickets, and the Parsees, at their single attempt had put together 92. Accordingly, the soldiers were 60 runs ahead, with two wickets to fall, and the Parsees had an innings to spare. At the commencement of the game yesterday, the two remaining 66th men were disposed of without any addition being made to their score, the first man being bowled during the first over, while the other was given out leg-before-wicket in the second. The Parsees had then 61 runs to score to win the match, and this they succeeded in doing for the loss of seven wickets. The result would very probably have been different had the soldiers fielded better. Their bowling was very good indeed, but two easy catches were "buttered" and two men were let off at the wickets in very unlucky fashion, besides which a great many runs were scored which might have been saved by good fielding. The Parsees showed great patience in their play and batted very carefully, and they deserve great credit for the victory they obtained.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following, which we have reason to believe a true story, may serve to bear out some of the remarks which we have lately made upon the unequal incidence of the sentences of General Courts-Martial, on soldiers tried for insubordination accompanied with personal violence to superior officers. We suppress the name of the regiment and date of trial, but all particulars have been told to us, and the authorities before whom the proceedings of the Court were laid can correct us if we are wrong in any detail. Here is the story of a charge of insubordination and violence to a superior officer:

A private soldier of a distinguished regiment, very popular amongst his comrades and always respectful to his superiors, but an Irishman, who had not left at home all the idiosyncracies of his countrymen, came one night, lately into his barrack room—drunk. A sergeant in the room recalcitrated, and a fight ensued. The intoxicated private called out, "Who says I am drunk?" Whereupon the sergeant went up to him and answered, "I said so." Upon this the private struck the non-commissioned officer a blow with his fist. Confinement to the guard room, of course, followed and arraignment before the Commanding officer at the Orderly room. The man's excuse was that he was drunk, and that he had not the slightest recollection of what had taken place. The Commanding officer knowing the character of the man, and that he usually ought to be tried by a District Court-Martial. This the authorities refused, and ordered a General Court-Martial. Before this Court the prisoner repeated what he had said before, and called the sergeant with whom he had struck to give evidence that he had always found him respectful, obedient and willing and that he and the sergeant were in fact friends, so far as their relative positions allowed. This evidence the sergeant unhesitatingly gave. The result was the usual sentence of five years' penal servitude, which Sir Frederick Haines as usual simply "approved and confirmed." We offer no excuse for the prisoner ourselves, but surely this was a case in which the judgment of the Commanding officer of the regiment, asking for a District Court-Martial only, might have been trusted to. It was not, and a hitherto good and popular soldier is now in a felon's prison for five years.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FRESH CHARGE AGAINST HEMNATH BOSE.

The enquiry into the case of Hemnath Bose, Post Master of Howrah, the prosecutor of Miss Donnelly, yet continues, and is expected to last some days longer. The accused is being examined on a charge of criminally misappropriating eight annas, received on a registered letter. The Post-master-General has now, however, requested that a second charge be enquired into which is as follows:—

The Baboo was arrested by order of Mr. Pellew, the Magistrate of Howrah, on the fresh charge preferred against him by Mr. Owens, the Superintendent of Post Offices. Mr. Owens on oath said as follows: "That on the 2nd of May last the sum of Rs. 57 was sanctioned by the Post Master General of Bengal for the purchase of certain furniture for the use of the Howrah Post Office. This sum included a certain item of Rs. 24, sanctioned for the purchase of four chairs. Information having reached me that these four chairs were purchased for Rs. 20 only and not 24, I made inquiries into the matter, and from the evidence received, I believed that this difference of four rupees has been misappropriated by Hemnath Bose. Under orders of the Post Master General, I charge Babu Hemnath Bose, late Post Master of Howrah, with committing criminal breach of trust and misappropriation with respect to the sum of Rs. 4."

Baboo Opendra Nath Mitter, who appeared for the defence, contended that he did not know how the prisoner's business was at all brought to the side of the High Court. The prosecution is most illegal and unwarrantable. There is no warrant or summons against him, and it is a matter of surprise that he was arrested and brought here. The Magistrate has not issued any warrant, nor is he in a position to do so, and the Court Inspector had no power to arrest him. The prisoner ought to be discharged at once inasmuch as the arrest is illegal, and the whole proceedings nothing better.

Court—I think the Magistrate has power to order the arrest of persons on suspicion.

Pleader—I don't think so, and if the Magistrate chooses to pass any illegal order, your Worship is not bound to obey it.

The Court then ordered that the prisoner be discharged, and that a warrant be issued against him. Subsequently at 4 p.m., Hemnath Bose was arrested again under warrant, and arraigned on the charge brought against him by Mr. Owens. After the evidence of one Kinkar Chander Paul, a cabinet-maker of Bow Bazar Street, had been taken, the case was adjourned.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A WEALTHY BANKER.

On the 15th of February last, one Janoky Nath Roy of Sobha Bazar Street, Calcutta, instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes a suit to recover, from one Bhoobun Mohun Neogy, the sum of Rs. 782-2-6 for principal and interest, alleged to be due on a promissory note, dated 10th April, 1876. On the 22nd March last, the said Janoky Nath Roy instituted in the Small Cause Court another suit against Bhoobun Mohun Neogy, to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000, alleged to be due on a certain other promissory note, dated the 7th May, 1876. On the 4th of April last, the two suits came on for hearing before G.C. Sconce, Esq., one of the Judges of the said Court, and, with the consent of both the parties, the trial of the two causes was proceeded with together. In the course of the trial, the defendant, Bhoobun Mohun Neogy was called upon to state the grounds of

except the magistrate, knew of the issue of the warrant. I say this, not because anyone was suspected in regard to the matter, but because it was quite fair and right that the only person who should know of the warrant was the learned magistrate himself. If it had been known that the warrant was to be issued, I leave your worship to imagine whether William Kerr would have been arrested or not on the Sunday. I shall show to you that during December, January, and February, £320 was received by Froggatt. A sum of £150 was promised him in order that he might tamper with Monteith—so William Kerr will tell you—and £100 was actually handed him for that purpose. The matter does not rest there. Froggatt had in spite of the issued notices paid £100 of Clydesdale notes into his bank. A false telegram, too, was sent to the police at Rotterdam for the purpose of inducing them to release Benson, Bale, and the other man. The telegram purported to come from Superintendent Williamson, and was as follows: "From Williamson, of Scotland-yard, London, to Chief of Police, Rotterdam.—Find that Marton (Benson) and the two men you have in custody are not the men we want. Officers will not be sent over. Liberate them. Letter follows." It so happened, however, that Williamson arrived at Rotterdam himself about the same time as the telegram was received, and he was able to assure the chief of police that he knew nothing of such telegram, at the same time pointing out that the prisoners should be guarded with great care. That telegram, I shall prove to you, is in the handwriting of Stenning. Froggatt drafted the telegram and gave it to Stenning to send off. Now I may state that it has all along been part of the deliberate purpose of those connected with this prosecution that until the time arrived to make a distinct charge it should not be known, as far as possibly could be helped, that any person was seriously suspected. Therefore it was thought right that Druscovich should be sent over to Rotterdam. When the men were handed over to him he went up to Bale, Kerr, and Benson, and told them that William Kerr had been taken into custody. They exclaimed, "William Kerr!" Don't you see they thought that Wm. Kerr, by his connection with the Police was altogether safe. "Yes," said Druscovich, "Wm. Kerr was always a fool. I told him that I should be obliged to take him into custody." Afterwards, in the cabin of the steamer Druscovich said to Benson, Bale, and Frederick Kerr, I have done all I can for you: now you must look out for yourselves." I will now proceed to call your attention to the reports made by Druscovich and Meiklejohn in reference to the proceedings in this case. On Oct. 9 Druscovich reported with reference to his visit to Glasgow. In another letter, on Dec. 18, he gives an account of the various proceedings that took place at the latter end of October; and I shall show that he deliberately suppresses matter of the greatest importance—the fact, for instance, that he received from William Kerr a telegram in the name of Meiklejohn. He even concealed the fact that he only got the four letters on receipt of Abrahams' office. It is mentioned the presence of Meiklejohn at Allan, but that was a circumstance too apparent to pass over, Meiklejohn being a friend of Monteith. Druscovich, who was not suspected to be a party acting in league with these persons, was told there were omissions in the report. He said he would avail himself of the offer to make an amended report and it was made. That was after Mr. Pollard had been to Scotland making inquiries as to the conduct of the police, and Druscovich would be aware that the omissions would be known. An amended report was accordingly made by Druscovich. In it he said that he had told Clarke he was going to Scotland. Clarke, it was known, innocently told Palmer, and Palmer telegraphed to Allan. He also declared in the report that the telegram which he had received from "Meiklejohn," but which was really from Wm. Kerr had been torn up by him and thrown away. He said he thought it was from Meiklejohn, and that "its purport was as near as I can recollect, 'You are mistaken. I cannot come. Letter follows.'" The report also stated that he had destroyed all telegrams which he had received, also a letter from Meiklejohn, "because I thought they would not be required." Do not those two reports show that Druscovich was concealing from his superiors matters of the greatest importance? I will now deal with the case affecting Meiklejohn, who is the head and front of this conspiracy. For years he had been the friend and companion of William Kerr. It was Meiklejohn who urged that money should be lent to Druscovich, and he must have known that a fraud of this kind was being carried out at the time when it was in progress. It was proved to demonstration that "Young" and "Captain Giffard" were in company with Meiklejohn on Sunday, Nov. 5. They dined together. He was called upon to make a report to Superintendent Williamson as to this knowledge of those two men. Superintendent Williamson wrote this memorandum: "Metropolitan Police Office, Nov. 15, 1876.—A statement has been made to the Commissioner that from the 4th to the 6th inst. you were at the Queen's Hotel, Bridge of Allan, in company with two men named Young and Giffard, who are wanted for committing extensive frauds. Young is said to have lodged with you. You are to report an explanation." On the 18th. inst. he reported an explanation from Derby, and stated that on Friday, the 3rd inst., he left Derby for Carlisle, thence to Edinburgh, on Midland Company's business. He was detained accidentally at the Bridge of Allan, and there he most unexpectedly met "Young." "Young" introduced him to "Captain Giffard" and both of them asked him to dine with them at the Queen's Hotel. He did so. "Young" wanted to bank some money, and Meiklejohn introduced him to Monteith, a bank clerk whom he knew. Afterwards he left for Green Lomond, where his father lived, whom he had gone to see. The next morning "Young" passed his father's house in a carriage. "Young" invited Meiklejohn with him to Dunblane, which he did. There he introduced "Young" to Monteith as "Mr. Young, of Australia." (Laughter.) He reached Derby the following night at twelve o'clock, bringing with him three boxes from his father. Meiklejohn added: "I beg to say that I first met with this man at the beginning of this year, when he wrote from Langham Hotel, asking me to call and see him, as he could give me some information respecting a man named Gray, whom I have in custody. Further he always regarded him as "a gentleman by his position and manners," and he "deeply regretted" that he had introduced him to Monteith, whom he had known from childhood. If my instructions are correct, the report is false from beginning to end. What does it say? That Meiklejohn first saw Benson, a convicted felon, at Langham Hotel, and that afterwards he accidentally met him at the Bridge of Allan. Instead of having made the acquaintance of "Young" at the Langham Hotel as he described, he had seen him over and over again, and knew who he was. I have upwards of 20 letters which have been given up by William Kerr to the authorities, and which are in the handwriting of Meiklejohn and speak of Benson as his intimate friend. They go back to 1874, and some of them, addressed to William Kerr, begin with "Dear Bill." It is obvious from the letters that he was giving information to William Kerr about matters in which the latter was concerned. Here is one of their letters: "Dear Bill—Any news from the North about H. S. and the other one? In the event of the smell becoming stronger than it is now, you must be ready to scamper out of the way. I fancy the brief is out"—"brief" is the slang word for warrant—"for some of you. If it is not it will be. So you must all keep a sharp look-out." There was another letter in which Meiklejohn wrote to "Bill," and addressed him as "Giffard." The letter was dated from 202, South Lambeth-road. The letters showed that the report was a tissue of lies. One of the letters spoke of Scotland-yard as the "factory." There is also mentioned in the letters the name of "Poodle." "I have a letter from Poodle, who expects a letter from Chieftain." Who is Poodle?

Mr. Montagu Williams—Of course, Kerr and Poodle are all the same. (Laughter.)

Mr. Poland—"Poodle" is Benson. Another letter to Mr. Kerr said, "Dear Bill—When shall I see your old mug again?" (Laughter.) There is still another which says, "Dear Bill—I shall meet him on Saturday as arranged; but I will keep a good look-out before I speak to him. You might have some one to pipe us off." Here is one more, dated Saturday night, and is written by Meiklejohn to "Dear Bill," from 202, South Lambeth-road, "I am not going to Brighton. Only Dustman and Landscouse, neither of whom know you; so there is no need of you fearing them. Have you heard from Poodle?" It is conjectured that "Dustman" meant Druscovich, and it is important to ascertain the date of the letter. There is no date to it, but on the latter are the words "Wizards Liverpool Cup." I am not well up in races.

Mr. Montagu Williams—Wizard was a prophet. (Laughter.)

Mr. Poland—It is not usual to bet "120 to 20" against a prophet and these are the figures on the letter. (Laughter.) The Liverpool Cup is usually run for in July, and the letter must have been written about July, 1875, or 1876. In either case it would show that Druscovich must have entered into the case later than Meiklejohn, and that he was led into it when he borrowed the £60. In conclusion, I have to say that the charge against the prisoners is not merely one of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, but they are charged with being accessory after the fact to a felony committed by Benson, Wm. Kerr, Fred. Kerr, and Bale.

Sir J. Ingham intimated that the case would have to be adjourned.

Mr. M. Williams—I wish to apply for bail on behalf of Meiklejohn. There is no evidence taken on oath against him.

Sir J. Ingham—There is sworn information.

Mr. M. Williams—Of whom? Mr. Wm. Kerr. I may say the burden of my friend's remarks has been all through of Wm. Kerr." All I can say is that if Kerr is not corroborated, and amply corroborated, no one will believe one single word of what falls from his mouth. I must ask you to allow my client out on bail. Meiklejohn, after what has passed, must have known that some charge would have been brought against him, and yet he stood, and is prepared to stand, his ground. This inquiry must take a considerable time, and these men ought not to be kept on bail.

Mr. Besley—I wish to make a similar application with regard to Palmer. I may say—without wishing to imply anything prejudicial to the other prisoners—that there has been in Mr. Poland's opening a marked distinction between Palmer and the others. He has been 23 years in the police, and receives £300 a-year.

Mr. St. John Wontner made a similar application with regard to Druscovich. His client had not in the smallest way shown any desire to evade justice. He trusted that his worship would allow his good feeling to prevail, and permit these men to go out on substantial bail.

Sir J. Ingham—If this matter were to be treated as a matter of feeling I should have the greatest pleasure in allowing the prisoners out on bail. With respect to Meiklejohn and Druscovich, I say at once that I cannot accede to the application.

Mr. Poland, at the request of Sir J. Ingham, read the letter and telegram as against Palmer.

Sir J. Ingham—Have you proof of the handwriting?

Mr. Poland—It is believed to be in the handwriting of the prisoner Palmer.

Sir J. Ingham—Does it stand upon the evidence of Kerr?

Mr. Poland—It does not.

Sir J. Ingham—Then I refuse bail.

Mr. George Lewis—I appear for Froggatt, but I think it unnecessary to trouble you with any remarks.

Mr. Besley—I ought to say that the Treasury has given us very scant information, and I was in hopes that there was to be a distinction made in the charge between Palmer and the other prisoners.

The prisoner Palmer—I can bring bail to any amount.

Sir James Ingham (to Mr. Poland)—You do not state exactly that you are in a position to prove that the telegram sent to Rotterdam was dictated by Froggatt.

Mr. Poland—That rests upon the evidence of Kerr. According to it the letter was drafted by Froggatt, and was afterwards given to Stenning. Part of this case also rests upon the evidence, of Flintoff, whose evidence I may say, is entirely untainted.

Mr. George Lewis—With reference to the card I may mention that Froggatt was leaving the town that night, and naturally he was very anxious to know what was to take place in regard to the issuing of the warrant; so he wrote on his card. The handwriting is his own, and the card was addressed openly to an officer of the Court.

Sir J. Ingham—He was the attorney employed in the case, and it was his duty to get all the facts he could.

Mr. Lewis—The rest of the case depends upon Flintoff. When he heard that he had made this accusation he instituted a criminal prosecution against Flintoff upon sworn information. A summons was granted against Flintoff, but ended in a dismissal, the evidence not being sufficient.

Sir James Ingham—I will admit him to the same bail.

Some time was occupied in cross-examining three gentlemen who came forward as sureties, one of them first stating that he held a house for which he was paying £700 annually rent but afterwards he declared that this was not his private house, for which he was only paying £50 a year. His answers were of such an extraordinary character that the magistrate peremptorily refused to accept him as bail. One of the sureties who bailed Froggatt on the last occasion caused some amusement by shouting out, "But only for half the amount." Eventually the required bail was forthcoming.

Sir J. Ingham at first said he would remand the prisoners to Saturday; but after consulting with counsel he agreed to adjourn the case to Thursday next, after which he would proceed with the hearing every Thursday and Saturday until it was concluded.

The three detectives were removed in custody.

BANKS.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

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THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages so so marked appear to be sent "vis Turkey" by order.
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Broach, 6th August 1877.

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By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 6th August 1877.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, held on 28th ultimo, a DIVIDEND at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital of the Company will be PAID to the SHARHOLDERS standing on the Company's Register on that date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 13th instant, on PRESENTATION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.
Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 6th August 1877.

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FLEMING & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 6th August 1877.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.
AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depôt in the first week in October next.
The surplus Stores include Anvils, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Hydraulic Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.
Catalogues and other particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.
F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of PERMANENT STATIONS to replace the temporary Stations at MARINE LINES and CHURNEY ROAD in Bombay will be received up to the 21st instant.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Chie Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Elphinstone Circle.
Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, Church Gate Street, 7th August 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA AND POONA AND SHOLAPUR.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, the following Mixed Trains will be discontinued, until further notice, namely:—
The Down Train which leaves Bombay at 6-50 a. m., arriving at Poona at 4-40 p. m.
The Up Train which leaves Poona at 9 a. m., arriving in Bombay at 6-40 p. m.
The Down Train which leaves Poona at 7 a. m., reaching Sholapur at 6-40 p. m.
And the Up Train which leaves Sholapur at 6-15 a. m., arriving in Poona at 6-20 p. m.
2. And notice is hereby further given that, on and after the same date, until further notice, the Down Train which now leaves Bombay at 11 a. m., and is due to arrive at Poona at 6 p. m., will leave Bombay at 9 a. m. and will be due to arrive at Poona at 5 p. m.
And the Train which now leaves Poona at 1-20 p. m., arriving in Bombay at 8-20 p. m., will leave Poona at 11 a. m., and will be due to arrive in Bombay at 7 p. m.
All classes of passengers will be booked by these Trains.
3. On and after the same date until further notice the through Rachur Mail Train will convey fourth class passengers between Poona and Sholapur and intermediate Stations.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th August 1877.

THE IMPERIAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED).
To be Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.
Share Capital £100,000.
In 10,000 Shares of £10 each (with power to increase).
10s. on application.
10s. on allotment.
And the balance from time to time as required.
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THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
In Madras.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Solicitors in Glasgow.
Messrs. Moncrieff, Paterson Forbes and Barr.
In Madras.
Messrs. Tasker and Wilson.
Brokers:
Messrs. Auld and Guild, 65, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Managing Agents in Madras.
Messrs. Wilson & Co.
Agents in Glasgow.
Messrs. Clark, Wilson & Co., 69, Buchanan Street.
£70,000 of the Capital are reserved for allotment in Glasgow, of which the greater part has been privately subscribed. £30,000 is reserved for allotment in India and is now offered to the public. Prospectuses and Forms of application for Shares can be obtained from the Undersigned.
WILSON & Co.
Madras 27th July 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5: Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce, Harness and Carriage in Stationary Rs. 5 per month; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.
HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A pair of brown thorough-bred Waler geldings, 6 and 7 years old, 14-3 high, stylish movers, broken to single and double harness—one a broken Cavalry charger—Rs. 1,300.
A chesnut Waler gelding, 7 years, 15-3 high, well broken to saddle, and perfectly quiet to ride, up to any weight, Rs. 800.
A large bay Arab horse, 5 years, 15 hands, well broken to single and double harness, rides well and would make a good charger, Rs. 550.
A very handsome and well-bred grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-1½ high, a splendid stepper, perfect in single harness, has also carried a lady, Rs. 400.
A grey Arab galloway, 5 years old, 14 hands, very showy, makes a good lady's horse, Rs. 350.
A very powerful flashiton grey Arab horse, 7 years, 15 hands, very fast in harness, suitable for either brougham or dogcart, Rs. 500.
A chesnut Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2½, well broken to harness and rides well, Rs. 550.
A handsome pair of dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, perfectly broken to harness, go fast, and steady, and well suited for a lady's driving, Rs. 900.
A chesnut stud-bred colt, 5 years, 14-3, exceedingly good tempered, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, Rs 400.
A strong and powerful grey Cabool horse, 7 years, 14 hands, goes well in harness, and suitable for brougham or shigram, Rs. 200.
A chesnut Australian brougham horse, 15-1, a good working horse, Rs. 150.
A grey Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1 high, broken to single harness, and rides well, Rs. 350.
A stylish and high cut English built mail phaeton, in excellent order, Rs. 600.
A Cee-spring buggy, nearly new, Rs. 400.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 23th July 1877.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.
Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—
CASK, containing 8 dozen Pints ..... Rs. 16 0
" " 6 " Quarts ..... " 18 0
" " 4 " " ..... " 13 0
APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL
PURE, NATURAL, WATER.
EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.
APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of Tropical Climates."—*British Medical Journal.*
"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. Wanklyn, V. Pres. of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.
APOLLINARIS WATER.—"Far superior to ordinary Manufactured Aerated Waters."—*Medical Times.*
APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*
"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*
APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the certainty of its purity. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."
Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."
Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have Smith, Bibundum & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water
Of ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents:—
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.
Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
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Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
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Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
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Oh! how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring!"—Cibber.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each	Rs.	9 & 10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness, from	"	14 to 25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each	"	16 to 25
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. Prices vary entirely in accordance with the